The Defense Threat Reduction Agency: reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction

Counter terrorism/counter proliferation nexus

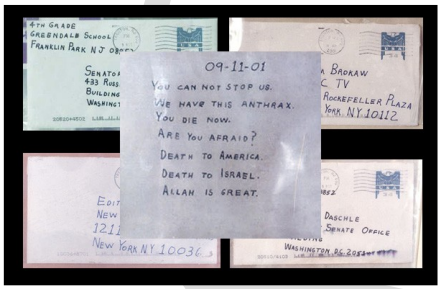
(U) National Strategic Intent. "The National Strategy is to abolish terrorism as a means to cause or create change in a state, regional or international entity."

(U) Concept. "The war on terrorism consists of a series of continuous, synchronized actions conducted in parallel along multiple lines of operation to break the will of terrorist leaders, states, and non-state actors, that support terrorism, *and deny terrorists access to WMD*. The most immediate threats will be addressed first, and success will be leveraged to dissuade and deter others from terrorist actions and support."

Weapons of mass destruction are the most serious threat to the United States

Nuclear Weapons

. . .difficult to acquire, devastating in use



Biological Weapons

. . .use available technology and are potentially catastrophic

Chemical Weapons

. . .cheap and easy to make

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DTRA uses a comprehensive set of tools to reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction

Arms Control:

Fulfilling treaty obligations and countering proliferation

Thredt Reduction:

Dismantling the former Soviet nuclear arsenal in place and eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction

Technology Development:

Developing, testing and fielding offensive and defensive technologies

Chemical and Biological Defense:

Assuring operations in hostile environments

Combat Support:

Assessing vulnerabilities, assuring the nuclear deterrent

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Arms Control:

Taking threat reduction to the source

Implementing intrusive arms control inspections to fulfill U.S. treaty obligations

Successes include the START, INF and CFE treaties

On-Site Inspection

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ON-SITE INSPECTION DIRECTORATE: INTERNATIONAL COUNTERPROLIFERATION PROGRAM MISSION

Counter the threat of WMD proliferation across borders and within countries of FSU, Baltics & Eastern Europe in coordination with the FBI & U.S. Customs Service

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Arms Control:

Stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction

Enhancing border security across the former Soviet Union to prevent WMD smuggling

Currently training and equipping border guards on the proliferation front lines

Nonproliferation

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PROGRAM VISION

- ***Work cooperatively with host countries***
  - ***Central Asia to date - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyztan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan***
- ***Tailored training focused on the needs and requirements of each nation***
- ***Progressive training***
- ***Equipment provision***

Threat Reduction:

Eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction

Drawing on DTRA's expertise in identifying and destroying weapons of mass destruction

DTRA is supporting CENTCOM in the elimination of Iraqi WMD capabilities

Weapons Elimination

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Cooperative Threat Reduction:

Securing and dismantling strategic offensive arms in countries of the former Soviet Union

Enhancing Russian nuclear weapon storage and transportation security while eliminating strategic bombers, missiles and submarines

Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine are now nuclear weapon-free

Cooperative Threat Reduction

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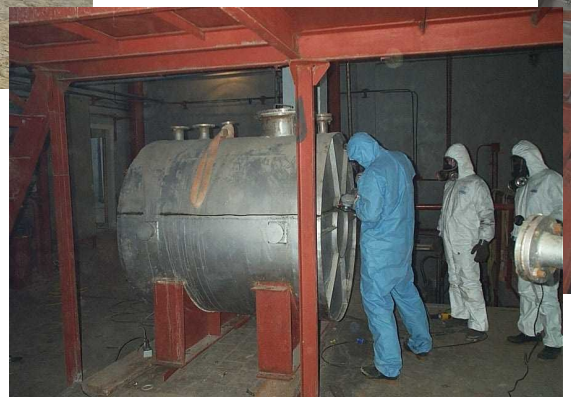
Nukus Chemical Research Institute Demilitarization

Ventilation System Dismantlement

Debris Disposal in Landfill

Pilot Plant Dismantlement



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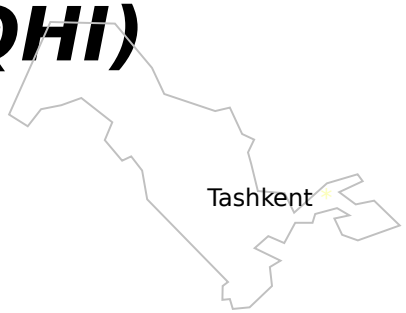
Center for Prophylaxis and Quarantine of Most Hazardous Infections(CPQHI)



- **Location:**
  - ***Tashkent, Uzbekistan***
- **Project Description:**
  - ***Safety and Security upgrades; basic Biological Security and Safety to National Strain Collection***
- **Activity:**
  - ***Conducted initial visit and Threat and Vulnerability assessments June 2001***
  - ***Collaborative Research(CR)/Long Term Threat Reduction (LTTR) Assessment Feb 2002***
- **Schedule:**
  - ***Develop LTTR and CR Projects concurrently with the development and implementation of Physical Security Initiatives May 2002***
  - ***Continue discussions with Center for development of long term sustainability program (LTTR)***
  - ***Develop CR Projects ICW applicable US collaborators***

Center for Prophylaxis and Quarantine of Most Hazardous Infections(CPQHI) Museum Strain Collection

Tularemia
Brucellosis

Cholera

Not refrigerated

Plague

Plague *containers wet from defrost*

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Center for Prophylaxis and Quarantine of Most Hazardous Infections(CPQHI) Internal Physical Security

Lab *Open Window*

Museum Wax Seal on Door

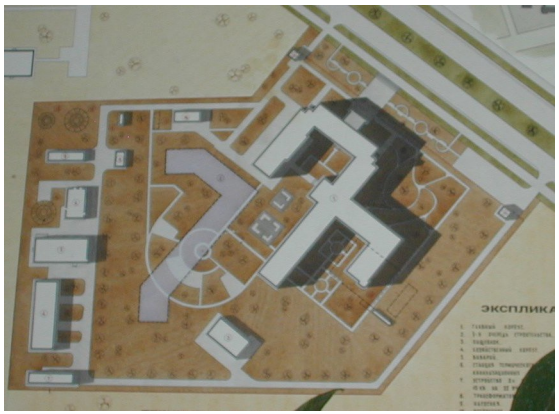
Rear Entrance

NO ALARM SYSTEM NOTED ON DOORS OR WINDOWS

Institute of Virology
Virus Museum – Arbovirus Facility

Viruses are stored in steel containers and submerged into liquid nitrogen.

Collection:
- **Hepatitis C,D,E**
- **Tick Borne Encephalitis**
- **West Nile Valley Fever**
- **Congo Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever**



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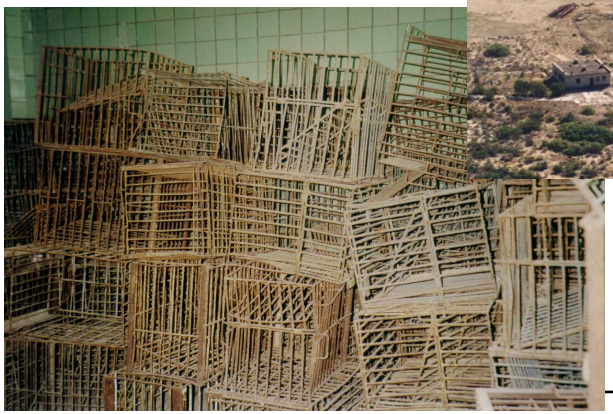
VOZ ISLAND Biological Test Facility
Aral Sea Region, Uzbekistan

Main Research & Development Building

Voz Island Overhead View

Control Valve for High Containment Area

Entrance Six of High Containment Area



Animal Cages

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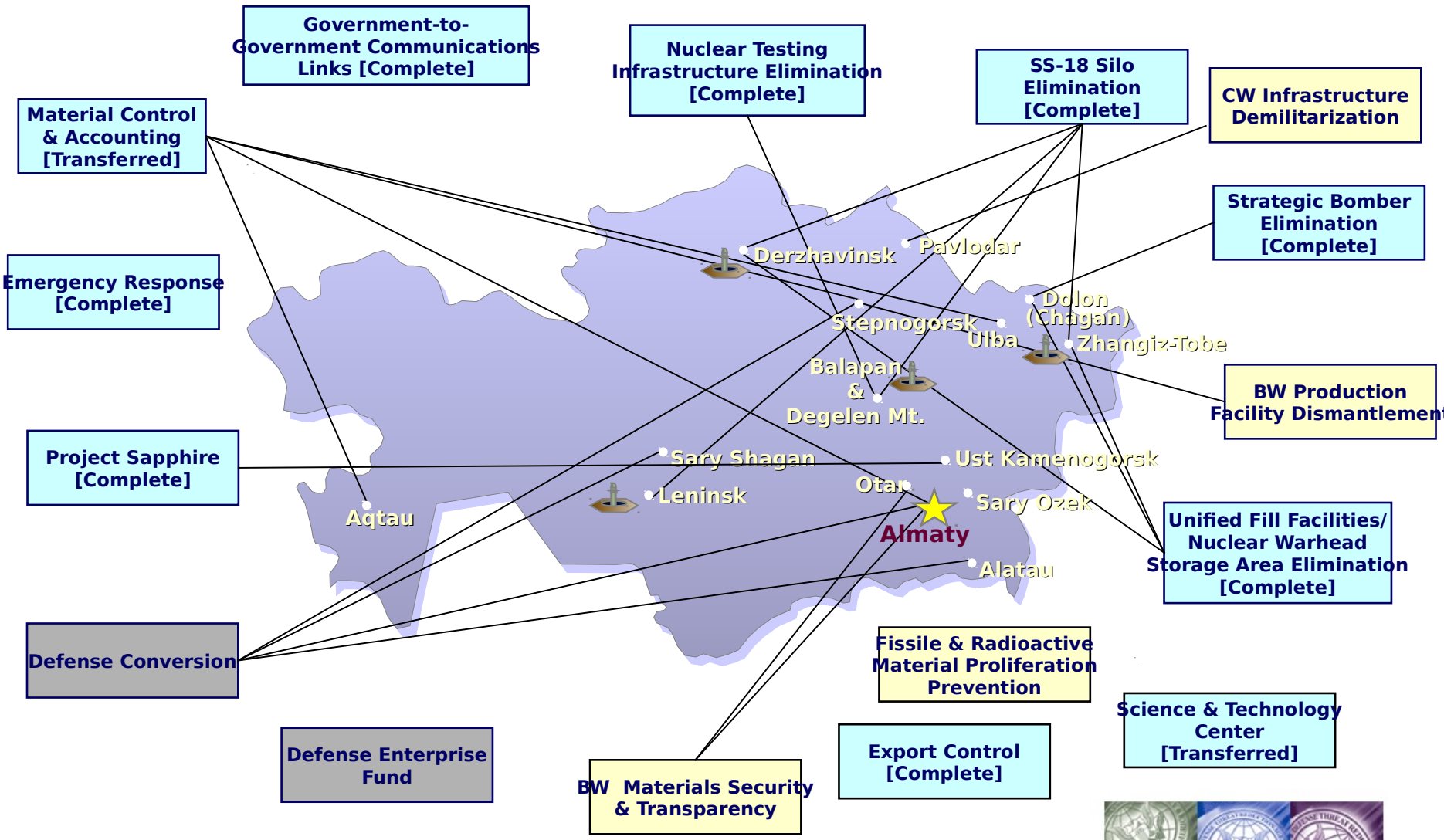
U.S. - Kazakhstan Overview of Implementation



Technology Development:

Taking the fight to the enemy: new weapons to defeat new threats

Rapidly developed thermobaric tunnel-busting weapons and cruise missile penetrator warheads

DTRA is revolutionizing the development of advanced weapons to defeat difficult targets

Counterproliferation

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Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense:

Detecting weapons of mass destruction

Developing nuclear protection systems, chemical agent detectors and a prototype biological defense capability

DTRA field-tested a radiological detection system at four military installations in 2002-2003

WMD Detection

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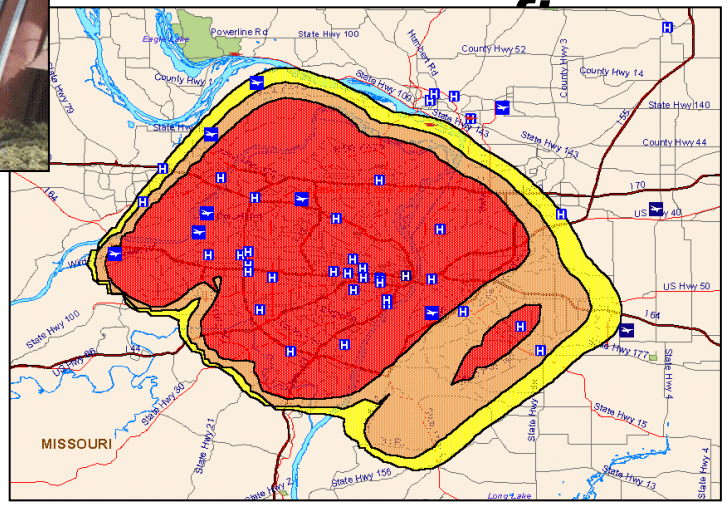
Combat Support:

Managing risk by preparing for the unthinkable

WMD incident response

Developed hazard prediction and assessment



Developed "playbooks" for WMD events that form the foundation of the National Response Plan

Consequence Management

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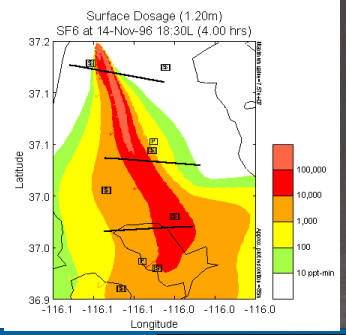
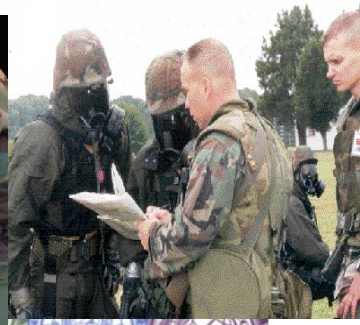
DTRA CM Capabilities

- Consequence Management Advisory Teams (CMAT)
- NSSE\Contingency Mission Support
- National Reach-back Program
- Publish\maintain WMD Databases
- Monitor Nuclear Shipments\Respond to Nuclear Accidents (JNACC)
- Training through DNWS and Exercises





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Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT)

- DTRA's Deployable Team of SME's
  - Modeling/Planning Support
  - Specialized Joint Service Officers
  - General Counsel
  - Public Affairs
  - Radiation Physicians
  - Health Physicists
- Four Hour Deployment Capable
- Reach-back Communications
- Advise and Assist at required Levels

National Reachback Program

--Deployed Side

- A seamless communications link from knowledgeable teams to national expertise
- Deployable Servers / LAN/PCs
- Secure/unsecure/phone/ fax/modem/VTC
- Deployable Communications Specialists
- Deployable Modeling and Data Capability

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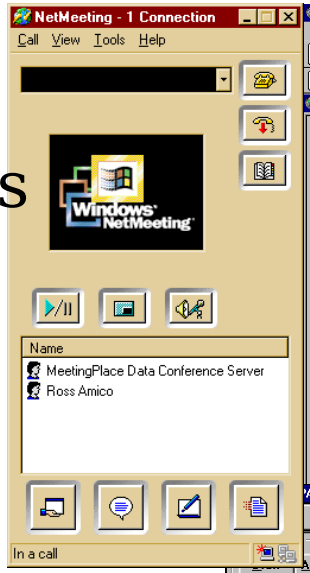
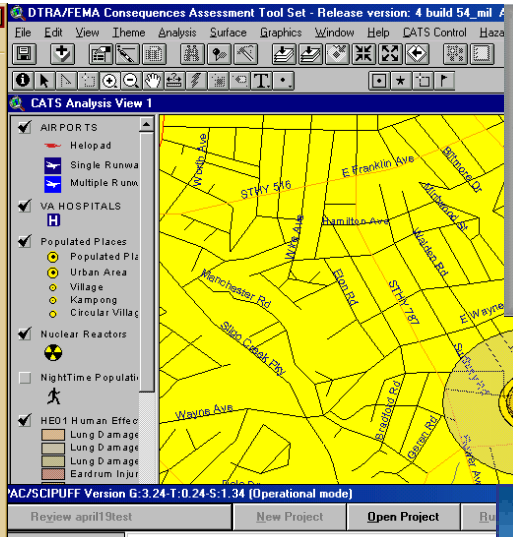
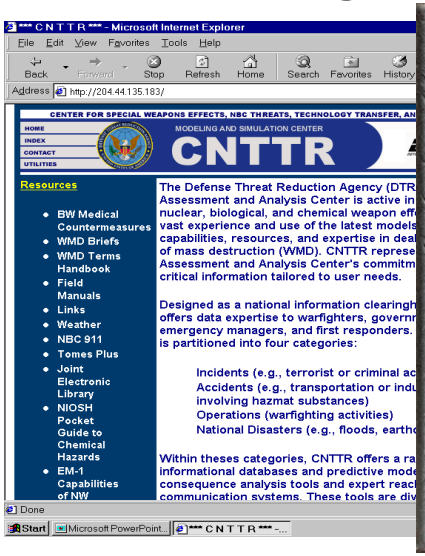
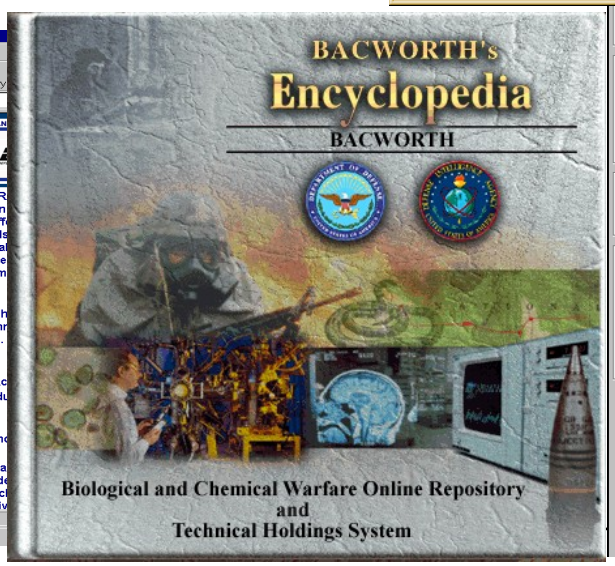
What type of Reachback

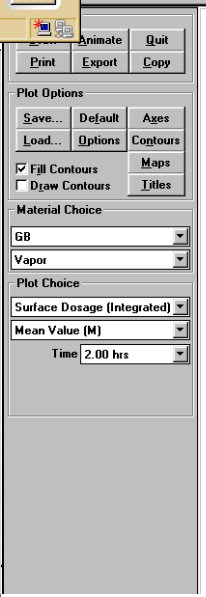
- CBRNE Databases
- Collaborative Meetings
- CBRNE Websites
- Event Focus Pages
- Modeling Peer Review

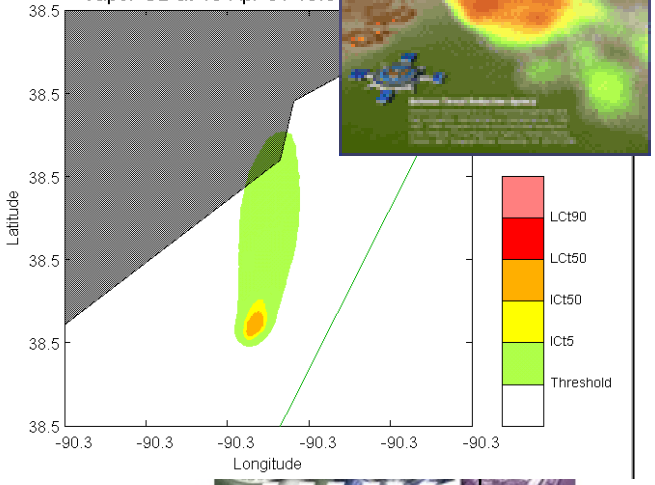


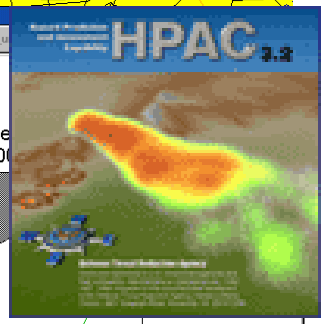












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Combat Support:

Deterring the use of weapons of mass destruction

Sustaining our nuclear deterrent

Developed the first nuclear weapon management plan for the Department of Defense

Nuclear Deterrence

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Partnerships with the Joint Staff and Services, Combatant Commands and other Federal Agencies

Joint Staff and Services

Unified Combatant Commands

Other DoD and Federal Agencies

DTRA partners with the Joint Staff and Services, Combatant Commands, and other Federal agencies to ensure that the best operational practices and technologies are delivered to our customers

Effective Partnerships

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A Key Technical Piece of the DoD response to CBRNE

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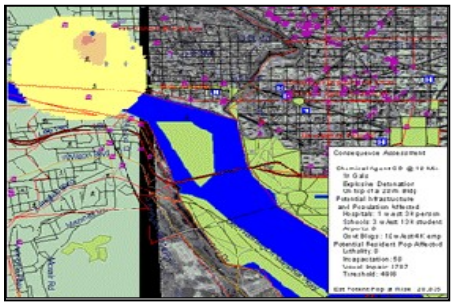
DTRA delivers mission success

Weapons disablement and elimination in Iraq

Targeting and analysis in support of the warfighter



Models of WMD use in urban areas

Unconventional Nuclear Warfare Defense

Former Soviet strategic arms elimination

Open Skies Treaty implementation

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DTRA successes in the making

Weapons effectiveness assessments

Training the trainers to deal with WMD

BioNet: a biological consequence management initiative

Restoring operations after chemical attacks at airports and seaports

Counterproliferation training in former Soviet states

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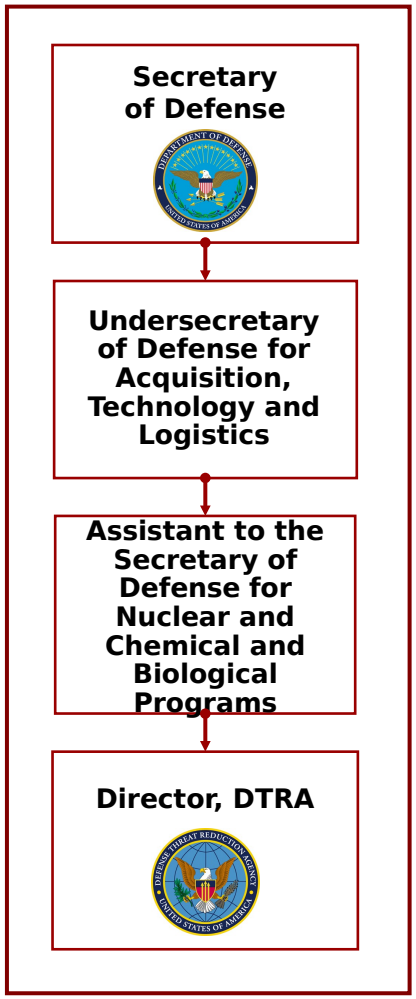
DTRA is a defense combat support agency

Leadership Structure


Secretary of Defense
Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics
Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Programs
Director, DTRA

Headquarters Facilities

McNamara Building Ft. Belvoir, VA

Hybla Valley Federal Building Alexandria, VA

Reporting to the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs

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DTRA has global presence to support the warfighter

- Major Operating Locations
- Liaison Officers (PACOM, NORTHCOM, NORAD, STRATCOM, CENTCOM, SOCOM, SOUTHCOM, JFCOM, TRANSCOM, National Guard Bureau, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, NATO, EUCOM and USFK)

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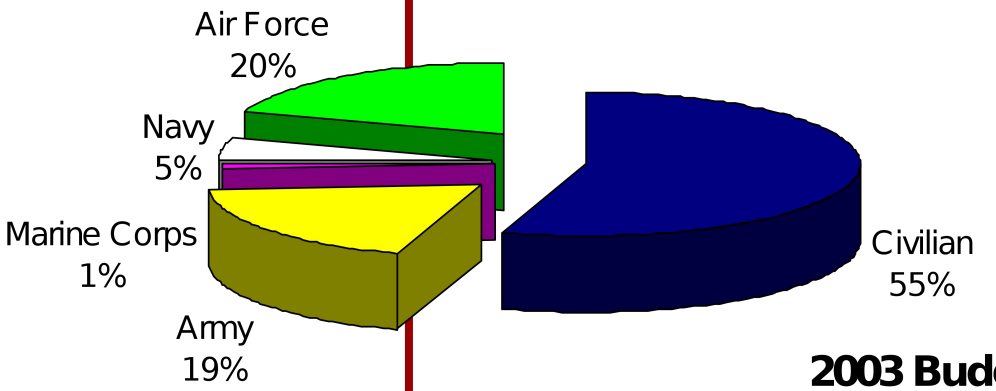
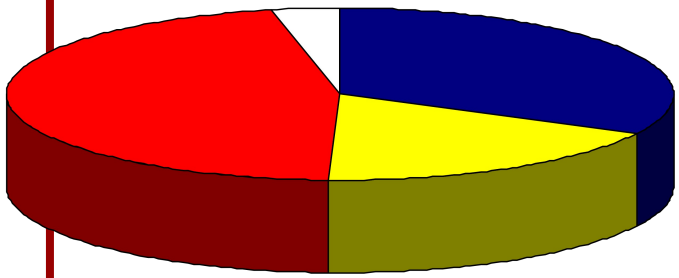
A mix of military and civilian staff ensures a balance of warfighter support and program continuity

Total Authorization:
952 Military and 1,142 Civilian Personnel



2003 Budget



- **DTRA Total Obligation Authority (FY03 - $756.2M)**
- **Cooperative Threat Reduction (FY03 - $416.7M)**
- **Chem/Bio Defense Program (FY03 - $1.071B)**
- **External (FY03 - $77.0M)**

Our people are our strength

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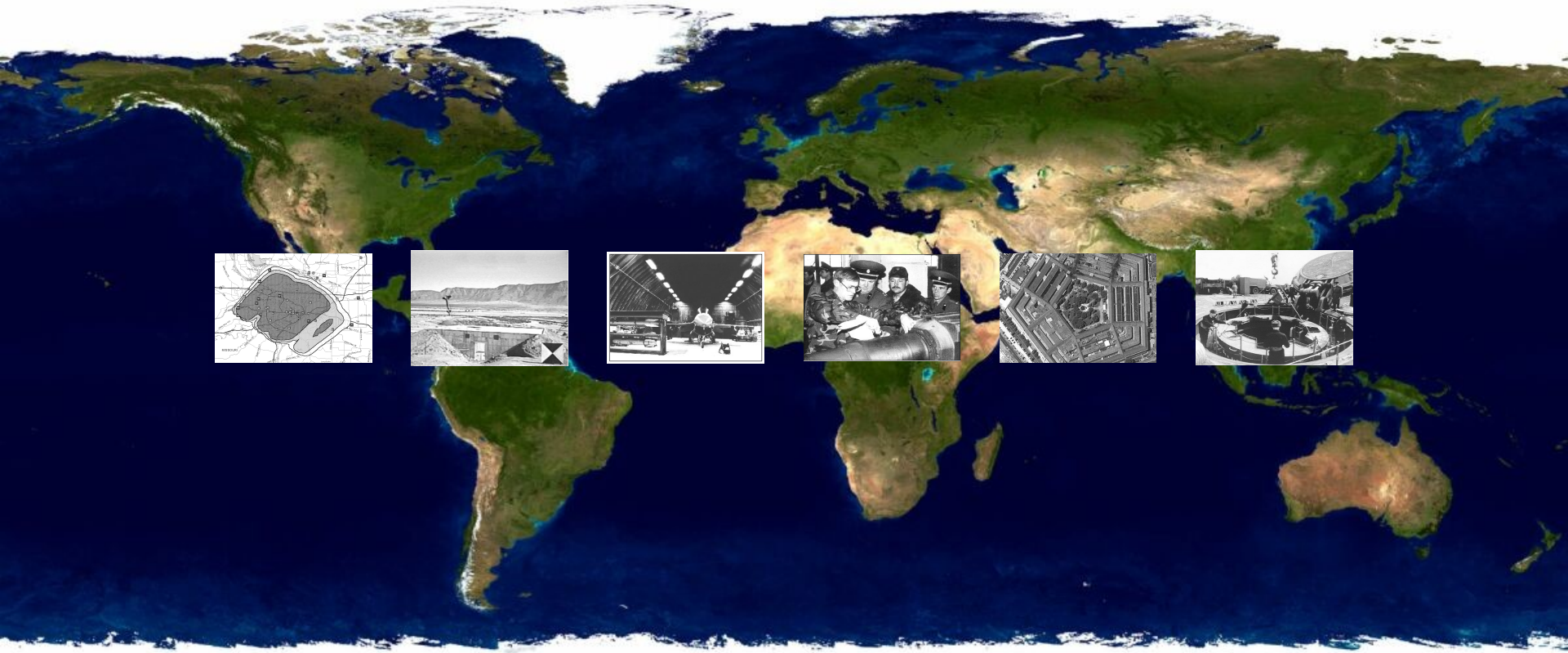

…by reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction

Proliferation Security

- **Purpose:** Create a coalition to enhance and expand efforts to interdict WMD shipments.
- **Process:**
  - Announced by President Bush on 31 May in Krakow, Poland
  - 3 International conferences (Spain, Australia, France)
  - 3 Multi-Lateral Exercises to test viability of interception concepts (air, ground and maritime)

Proliferation Security Initiative

- **Issues:**
  - How to share Intel
  - Ad hoc coalition of willing nations or formalized agreements (flag of convenience nations?)
  - Legal concerns - 1982 Law of the Sea Convention
  - Technology sharing (what and with whom?)
  - Focus on precursors or finished products
- **Current Participants:**
  - UK, France, Germany, Spain, Australia, Japan, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Netherlands (others?)